FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGAST 7, 1849. [NO. 1679.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

New Goods Again!

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—
Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Berages,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased uncommonly low, they will be sold 30 per cent. lower than the early Spring prices, for cash, or on time to those who pay promptly. All we ask is a call from those who wish to purchase Goods cheap, and we think we can suit them.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 78-tf
July 28, 1849. }

Splendid Lotteries.

FOR AUGUST, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS!

$20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 95, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 4, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $30.000, 1 of 20.000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 3,072, 20 of 1,500, 20 of 800, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes,		$120	00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	30 00

$30,000.

10 PRIZES OF $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 98, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 11, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of $50,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,740, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 750, 12 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$120	00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

CAPITAL $35,250!

30 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 101, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 18, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of $35,250, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,620, 30 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 30 of 400, 190 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130	00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

$35,000.

$35,000!! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class H, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 25, 1849.

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of $55,000, 1 of 35,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 11,330, 3 of 7,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 200 of (lowest 3 No. Prizes) 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$200	00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	100 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	50 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
78 tf 34] Alexandria, Virginia.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, }
July 28, 1849. }

BOOKS of subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice, where payment will be received for the 5th instalment due 1st of August next. By order of the Board.
W. G. BROADFOOT,
78-2w Cashier.

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
July 30, 1849. 78-tf

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Thursday the 26th instant, Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be opened at the Book Store in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter.
ROBT. STRANGE,
J. C. DOBBIN,
E. J. HALE.
July 23, 1849. 77-3w

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

TURNIP SEED.

LONG Island Turnip Seed, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 23. 77tf

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
July 23, 1849. 77-ts

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold Street;—MANUFACTORY, corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets,
NEW YORK.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved *patent* Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper and book work; Card Printing Machines, Proof Presses, Hydraulic Presses, with *wrought iron* Cylinders, Geered and other Standing Presses; also, Lithographic and Copperplate Presses, Binders' Materials, &c., &c. Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms. Printers, Publishers and others, wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book & Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery made to order or drawings. *Iron and Brass Castings to order.* They also manufacture superior cast-steel mill, pit, cross-cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.
R. HOE & CO.
July 20, 1849. 77-3w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on Monday the 3d day of September next, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, 618 ACRES OF LAND, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the north east side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."
ARCHD A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
July 20, 1849. 77-ts

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.
HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
All kinds of Country Produce:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,
	Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

VALUABLE LAND, &c.
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his present business, offers for sale the following property:

1263 ACRES OF LAND, lying on McPherson's Creek, six miles north of Fayetteville, and two miles from Cape Fear River, on which there is a new dwelling and all the necessary out houses; a new Saw Mill, and all the utensils for a Grist. There are on said land 24,000 Turpentine boxes.

—ALSO—

Three likely young Mules; one road wagon; one timber wagon; one 1 horse wagon; one 2 horse carriage, nearly new; one set Blacksmith's Tools; one Cooper's do.; one Carpenter's do.
Terms liberal. WM. R. BOLTON.
July 9, 1849. 75-6w

Equity Sale in Chatham.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, at March Term 1849, I shall expose for sale, in the town of Pittsboro', on Wednesday the 15th of August, being the week of August County Court of Chatham, the following Property of the Estate of the late Joseph Ramsey, deceased:—

One tract of Land lying near the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. O. Horne, G. R. Griffith and others, and containing 128 acres, (a part of which, however, has been laid off as Dower by order of the County Court.)

Also, an undivided third part of a lot in the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lots of J. H. Haughton and Mrs. M. Stedman, and containing one-half of an acre.

Also, the following parcels of Land, lots in the town of Pittsborough, viz: No. 55 (except the part conveyed to Columbus Lodge, No. 102.) No. 30 (except the part thereof now owned by Charles Manly.) No. 28; No 29, and No. 35, as they are known in the plan of said town, and containing one-half of an acre each.

I will also, on the 18th of August, being Saturday of the same week, expose for sale at Ramsey's Mills, on Rocky River, by virtue of said Decree, the following Property:

One tract of Land lying on the North side of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of John Burke and others, containing 323 acres, and known as the Roe place.

One other tract, lying on Harland's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jane May, Everett Fooshee and others, containing 474 acres.

One other tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Cornelius Womble and others, and containing 260 acres, and upon which there is an elegant Merchant Mill situate on the River, and supposed to be as valuable as any property of the kind in the upper country.

The whole of this last described property is not more than six or seven miles from Deep River and the *Coal Region*, at the well known Coal Mine of John Haughton, Esq.

Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers entering into bond with approved sureties.
MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
July 2, 1849. 75ts

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, (the fourth Monday,) about 1300 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land, which makes it invaluable to any one in the Turpentine or Timber business. There is no dispute in the title, every incumbrance having been removed, and it is now sold for the purpose of a division amongst the heirs. Terms reasonable and made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Nelson on the premises, or in Fayetteville of
JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
June 29, 1849. 74ts

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the Court of Equity of Robeson county, all the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above Lands, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest upon the last instalment from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required from the purchaser.
RICHD C. RHODES, C. & M. E.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.
JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of
Spring & Summer Clothing,
CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;
To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account, FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel.
E. FULLER.
June 18, 1849. 72-tf

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.
A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

MANUFACTURING STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.
H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.
NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.
NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.
Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.
JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.
Yours with respect.
(Signed) JOHN F. RONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

The First Marriage.—Marriage is of a date prior to sin itself,—the only relic of a paradise that is left us—one smile that God let fall on the world's innocence, lingering and playing still upon its sacred visage. The first marriage was celebrated before God himself, who filled, in His own person, the office of Guest, Witness and Priest. There stood the two god-like forms of innocence, fresh in the beauty of their unstained nature. The hallowed shades of the garden, and the green carpeted earth smiled to look upon so divine a pair. The crystal waters flowed by, pure and transparent as they. The unblemished flowers breathed incense on the sacred air, answering to their upright love. An artless round of joy from all the vocal natures, was the hymn, a spontaneous nuptial harmony, such as a world in tune might yield, ere discord was invented. Religion blessed her two children thus, and led them forth into life, to begin her wondrous history. The first religions scene they knew, was their own marriage before the Lord God. They learned to love him as the interpreter and sealer of their love to each other; and if they had continued in their uprightness, life would have been a form of wedded worship—a sacred mystery of spiritual oneness and communication. They did not continue. Curiosity triumphed over innocence. They tasted sin, and knew it in their fall. Man is changed; man's heart and woman's heart are no longer what the first hearts were. Beauty is blemished. Love is debased. Sorrow and tears are in the world's cup. Sin has swept away all paridisean matter, and the world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remains as it was. God mercifully spared one taken of the innocent world; and that the dearest, to be a symbol forever of the primal love. And this is marriage. This one flower of Paradise is blooming yet in the desert of sin.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

Puns.—The Burlington Gazette has produced the following:

"Why is a lady getting married in error? Because she is mistaken—(Miss-taken.)"

The Providence Day Star hereupon asks:

"How about the widows who are a second time married, friend Gaz.?"

The Philadelphia Sun volunteers the answer:

"As to the widows, friend Shaw, they are re-paired, as all errors ought to be, as soon as possible.

Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance.

"Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?"

"No, indeed," was the reply, "not I.—But I have seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it."

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A HUMBLE FUNERAL.

One evening calm and still,
I saw a humble train,
Slowly ascend the hill
Adjacent to the plain.

I joined their solemn step,
Among the pine trees wild—
The parent told his grief,
The funeral of his child.

Unconscious stole a tear,
As we advanced along,
Behind the black-cloth'd bier
That bore his last, last Son!

The silence was extreme,
Unbroken by a sound;
The sun's declining beam
Glanc'd o'er the burial ground.

A Grave was newly made,
And near it were four others;
And here the child was laid,
'Long side his mould'ring brothers.

No Clergyman was there,
With exhortations grave;
And not a funeral prayer,
Did consecrate the grave.

Affecting was the scene,
Beneath the moaning pine;
The weeping father said,
"These children all were mine.

"Scarce half a year has past,
"Since all were well and gay;
"And this one is the last,
"So soon they pass'd away."

It was a solemn view,
Of dread mortality;
These recent graves, yet new,
From one poor Family.

Ah! mortals view the spot,
With sympathetic sigh;
We soon must share their lot,
For all of us must die.

And let us mourn with them,
Poor—and afflicted thus;
Perhaps some pious friend,
May drop a tear for us.
R. S.
Rockfish, 24th July, 1849.

A JOURNEY FROM LIEGE TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE,

In a Diligence belonging to the Prussian Messageries.

I arrived at the coach office just as they were putting their horses to, procured my ticket, and was putting it in my pocket, when a by-stander rather significantly said, "You had better read it, sir." I took his advice. These tickets, for the convenience of travellers, were printed in German and French. I found I was to occupy the fourth seat in the vehicle, and was strictly forbidden to change places with my fellow travellers, even if such an arrangement should be agreeable to all parties. This despotic military discipline was a sufficient indication of our nearing the territories of his Prussian Majesty, Frederick William. However, when once snugly ensconced in my corner, the tyranny of his majesty gave me but little concern; I fell fast asleep, and enjoyed as sound a nap as could fall to the lot of any man in a land of perfect liberty.

It was about three o'clock in the morning—that is to say daybreak—when I awoke; the rocking of the carriage—so soothing to the drowsy—had ceased, and my slumbers were broken. At first, I anticipated some evil—the loss of a wheel, a horse fallen down, or some unfortunate accident. I advanced my head to the carriage window; all was right; there we were, alone; brought to a stand on one of the most beautiful roads I ever saw. I took my ticket from my pocket, to see if I could gain information as to this rather unusual method of travelling. Not a word; but as there was no prohibition to my holding conversation during the journey, why, I turned to my neighbor, and asked him if we had been thus stationary for any length of time.

"About twenty minutes," was the reply.

"Twenty minutes!" I exclaimed.—"Pray, sir, may I without indiscretion, ask what we are doing here?"

"We are waiting."

"Oh! we are waiting. And pray what are we waiting for?"

"The hour."

"What hour?"

"The hour when, by right, we enter the town."

"Is there, then, a fixed hour?"

"Every thing is fixed in Prussia."

"But supposing we happened to arrive before the hour?"

"The conductor would be punished."

"And if after?"

"Punished the same."

"That's well looked to at any rate," was my observation.

"Every thing is well looked to in Prussia," responded my neighbor.

I bowed my head in token of assent.—Not for worlds would I have differed from a gentleman who was so thoroughly impressed with the superiority of the laws and ordinances of his country; independent of which, he had been too complaisant in answering my many questions to admit of my wounding his feeling of *amor patriæ*. I saw that my silent acquiescence to his opinion had gratified him; so I ventured to resume the conversation by inquiring the precise hour at which alone we had the privilege of entering Aix la Chapelle.

"Thirty-five minutes past four in the morning."

"But if the watches and clocks don't agree?"

"Watches and clocks always agree in Prussia."

There must be something more than meets the eye, thought I, in this said kingdom of Prussia, when even time seems regulated by dictatorial edict. Really puzzled, I begged an explanation.

"The conductors," continued my companion, "have a timepiece placed before them in the cabriolet, which is secured by a padlock, to prevent all touching of the works to suit their convenience. These are regulated by the clocks of the messageries, and by them the moment of arrival at each town and village is ascertained, to our final *entree* at Aix-la-Chapelle."

"With all these precautions, how happens it," I continued, "that we are obliged to be waiting here on this bowling-green of a road?"

"I suppose the conductor, like yourself, sir, fell asleep, and during the time the postillions pushed on at too great a speed, and now they have to pay for time *over-spent*."

"Oh! if that's the case, I will profit by the halt, get out of the carriage, and look about me a little."

"You cannot get out of a diligence in Prussia till the end of your journey."

I was nearly tempted to utter a deep and bitter imprecation against Prussia and all who belonged to it. I, however, suppressed my anger, and begged to know what were those ruins I saw at a little distance.

"It is the castle of Emmsburgh."

"And what is the castle of Emmsburgh?"

"It was there that the adventure of Eginhard and Emma took place."

"Indeed! Do, pray, have the kindness to change places with me for a few minutes, so that, at least, I may view it from the window."

"With great pleasure would I comply with your request, but we are forbidden to change places in a public carriage in Prussia."

"Confound Prussia!" I exclaimed, my patience completely worn out. Instantly I recollected myself and apologised for my indiscretion.

"Oh! dose Frenchmen always chatter, chatter—dere tongue neber still," growled forth a fat German, without unclosing his eyes; and these were the first words he had uttered since we started.

"What is that you say, sir?" I asked, not half pleased at his observation.

"I did say—Oh! *noting, noting.*"

"You had much better go to sleep again, sir," I said to him; "and if it is your habit to dream aloud, I recommend its being in your mother tongue."

The German began to snore.

"Postillions! vorwarts—vorwarts!" cried the conductor.

Crack went the whips, at full gallop the horses. I tried to catch a peep at the poetical ruins, but a sudden turn of the road cut off all view.

At thirty-five minutes past four, to a second, we drove into the court of the messageries at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Death of a Venerable Negro.—The Charleston (Va.) Free Press says: A negro man (Isham) belonging to Mr. John E. Boyd, of Berkeley county, died on the 8th instant. He was 21 years old at the time of Braddock's defeat, making him 117 years old at the time of his death. He was the first colored man owned by the late Gen. Boyd, of Berkeley county.

Good Breeding.—Many persons conceive that excess of politeness constitutes good breeding; but they are egregiously deceived; nothing can be more annoying to a modest man than to be pestered with civilities. A well bred man will endeavor to relieve his guest from all restraint, and will not, by impertinent but well meant importunities, be perpetually reminding him that he is a guest.

An Artificial Leech.—Mr. Alexander, a French Engineer, of high reputation as a man of science, is said to have submitted to the judgment of the medical profession of Paris a *sangsue mechanique*—an artificial leech—which, after satisfactory trials, has been pronounced to possess all the advantages of the natural leech, without any of its disadvantages.

The Mosquitoes.—We sympathise most feelingly with our *confrere* of the New Orleans Delta, in his tribulations, as a perfect cloud of witnesses in which we are almost enveloped, whose alternate amusements are singing and stinging, could bear ample testimony. Listen to his objurgations!

Oh! the mosquitoes! what language can paint their ferocity and activity—what bars can protect against their intrusion—what ravages can satisfy their thirst for blood! Is there no ingenious Yankee who can devise a plan for getting rid of these horrible pests to mankind? What would not New Orleans be without mosquitoes? A Paradise on earth: a Canaan, where all reasonable enjoyments exist in profusion and abundance. One million could be raised to-morrow, by taxation, to reward the ingenuity of the discoverer of a mosquito-exterminator.

A Puzzle.—What word is there of five letters that, by taking away two leaves only one? Ans. *

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

LETTER FROM GOV. SWAIN.

To Governor Morehead, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Salisbury Convention.

CHAPEL HILL, July 13, 1849.

My Dear Sir: I left here in the stage on the evening of the 10th ult., on a South Western tour, taking the Salisbury Convention in my way. I returned after an absence of 29 days on the 8th inst., having travelled about 1550 miles—210 of which were along the stage route from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, and 831 on the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads, viz: from Camden, S. C., to Dalton, Ga., 424 miles, returning from Dalton, Ga., to Charleston, S. C., 407 miles.

Along the line of our proposed Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, the stages run tri-weekly. If you reach Goldsboro' precisely at the hour of departure, which is only possible, 3 times in the week, and meet with no delay from any cause, you may arrive in Charlotte in 3 days and a half, or 84 hours. Your expenses will be—stage fare from Goldsboro' to Raleigh $4 50, thence to Salisbury $10 50, to Charlotte $3=$18. In tavern bills,—dinner at Smithfield 50, a day's board in Raleigh $1 50, supper at Moring's 50, breakfast at Holt's 50, dinner in Greensboro' 50, supper 50 (if you get any,) breakfast in Salisbury 50, dinner in Concord 50=$5. Making the aggregate expense $23 for 210 miles stage travel, performed at the rate of less than 2½ miles an hour, at the average expense of about 11 cts. per mile.

On the line of Rail Road referred to, I left Camden at 5 o'clock in the morning and arrived at 7 the next evening, making 424 miles in 38 hours. Returning, I left Dalton at 5 A. M., and the train arrived at Charleston the next day at 12 M., making 407 miles in 31 hours. I paid for fare going and returning $15; tavern bills and omnibus fare, going and returning, $6—making the aggregate expense $21 for 831 miles rail road travel, at the rate of 12 miles an hour, at the average expense of 2½ cents per mile.

The result of the whole is simply this: you travel along the route of the proposed Rail Road at a fifth of the speed, and at four times the expense, in approaching the capital of your own State, that is required to take a Georgian or South Carolinian to his capital or to any of the great commercial marts of those States.

This journey from Goldsboro' to Charlotte cost me $23. The same distance in South Carolina and Georgia a fraction over $5. I paid a tax therefore in this single jaunt of about $18 for the omission of the government to provide a great highway for her citizens. I am not a very great traveller, but I pay considerably more than this sum for similar discomfort and delay, and exposure, every year of my life. There are many citizens of North Carolina who pay a larger amount, and there is no one enjoying the right of suffrage, who though he may never enter a stage coach or own an acre of land, does not pay a tax upon his sugar and his salt, his molasses and his iron, that would excite to rebellion if imposed by the government for the avowed object of removing the evil.

Maj. Hinton in his recent plain practical illustrations of the advantages derived from the Raleigh and Gaston road, concludes his remarks in relation to the county of Granville with the following summary statement:—"Then, sir, not taking into the estimate the saving on dry goods, hardware, and other articles of merchandise which are daily arriving at the different depots, and the variety of the smaller products of the farm that are in like manner exported, the account in the county of Granville for her savings by the rail road stands thus:

Tobacco,	32,572 00
Wheat,	9,738 25
Salt,	3,502 50
Lime,	525 00
Iron,	3,502 50
Sugar, coffee, and molasses,	3,502 50
Nett gained to the people of Granville alone,	$53,342 75."

This sum of $53,342 75, it must be recollected is an addition of that amount, not to the *gross* but to the *nett* profit of the citizens of Granville. Permit the road to go down and *the nett annual income* will be diminished to the same extent. $53,342 75 will pay the interest on nearly $900,000, and if the road goes down that amount of wealth goes with it. The $18 lost by me in a travel of 210 miles represents $300 of capital, and I would be just as well off in the world, if I had $300 invested in the stock of the proposed road, should it barely support itself, and not yield a stiver for dividend. What is true in respect to me in this particular, is true in relation to all others similarly situated. What is true in respect to the county of Granville, is not less true in regard to the entire range of counties to be penetrated by this road.

"None are so far from market as those who have nothing to sell."—Build your road if you can, the country produces nothing for market but "apples and feathers." Be it so. The staples of Massachusetts have been stated to be "ice and granite." She is not destitute of markets and merchandise nevertheless. A distinguished foreigner looking with intense interest, not long since, from the observatory on her State-house, expressed the opinion that no where else on the globe could one with the naked eye look down upon the habitations of 150,000 persons, possessed of equal wealth, intelligence, comfort and sources of enjoyment. Georgia has discovered along her road many marketable commodities heavier than feathers and more indestructible than apples. Proceeding from Dalton to Kingston, in a section of country where the soil is thin, fuel cheap, and limestone abundant, the traveller is reminded of the limekilns that line the bluffs on the Hudson. There the lime finds an easy descent to the boat in the freight car. In the neighborhood of Marietta, in a poor soil, covering excellent clay,* brickyards are found in such immediate proximity to the road that the brick may be transferred by hand from the kiln to the car. At the Stone Mountain, one of the greatest natural curiosities in the Union, along the base of which a channel for the road has been cut for a considerable distance through solid stone, I was surprised to see a granite obelisk about the size of a monument erected by the Trustees of the University to the memory of the late President Caldwell standing within ten feet of me. The site chosen for this memorial of departed greatness struck me as a singular one, and I naturally enough inquired, "whose monument is this!"—"Any one's who chooses to buy," was the answer; "the price is $175." We have all the raw materials within our borders. And we have, moreover, a country of no small extent. The valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba are certainly equal in fertility and in every thing else, *but* convenience to market, to the *most* favored section in Georgia.

I have chosen in this brief note, rather to suggest than to discuss subjects seemingly trivial, and not unworthy the consideration of a patriotic statesman. I may, if I find *time*, venture upon graver topics in a subsequent communication. The enclosed article cut from a Georgia newspaper presents a short and clear account of the railroads in operation in that State.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. L. SWAIN.

*One of these is the property of our friend B——, some years since a plain, modest, unobtrusive member of the House of Commons, from the county of Rutherford. Finding no prospect of adequate remuneration for patient industry in his native State, he removed to Georgia, and has for the last four years labored with diligence and success, in his present vocation in the immediate vicinity of this beautiful and thriving village. When I first knew Marietta, less than ten years ago, it consisted of some dozen rude tenements. It is now quite equal to Greensborough. I found too many familiar faces in that region to consider Mr. B's an isolated case.

The late Mr. Polk's Baptism.—There having been some errors in the account of Mr. Polk's last hours which originally appeared in the New York Herald, copied at the time into this journal, the Rev. J. B. McFerran, from whom Mr. Polk received the rite of baptism, has published certain corrections, the most material of which are that the ex-President did not express any wish that the Rev. Dr. Edgar should baptise him, or make any suggestion of the kind to him; that he had years since determined, from solemn conviction, to unite with the Methodist Church; that no such promise as alleged ever was made to Mr. McFerran, and that no conversation on the subject ever took place between him and Mr. Polk. Mr. McFerran baptised Mr. Polk in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Edgar and the Rev. Mr. Mack, another Presbyterian clergyman, who were both present at the request of Mr. Polk and the family, and administered to him the Lord's Supper, Dr. E. and Mr. Mack both partaking of the emblems, with several other pious friends. Mr. McFerran says that Mrs. Polk, Sen., knowing her son's preference for the Methodists, gave her hearty approval to the step which he took.

Death of "Charles."—There was a report extensively circulated about the city on Sunday last to the effect that one of the subordinates at the Executive mansion, had suddenly died of the Cholera. The report, as we are credibly informed, is only partly true. The body servant of the President, named *Charles Porter*, was, on Sunday morning, attacked by an *apoplectic* fit, from the effects of which he died in a short time. He was a worthy man, and a great favorite with General Taylor, having been his constant companion through his Florida and Mexican campaigns.

National Intelligencer.

Plank Road.—The Camden Journal says: "We learn that it is in contemplation to give notice, as the law requires, that an application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature for a charter to construct a Plank Road from this place to Charlotte, N. C. We hope the proper steps will be taken to secure the act of incorporation.

Enduring grief of Widows.—A young Tipperary widow, Nelly McPhee, I think he called her, was courted, and actually had an offer from Tooley O'Shane, on her way to her husband's funeral. "She accepted, of course," said Grosman. "No she didn't," said Smith. "Tooley dear," said she, "y're too late; four waaks ago it was, I shook hands wi' Pat Sweeney upon it, that I would have him a dacent time arter poor McPhee was underboard."—"Well," said Grosman, "widows of all nations are much alike. There was a Dutch woman, whose husband, Diedrick Von Pronk, died and left her inconsolable. He was buried on Copp's hill. Folks said that grief would kill that widow. She had a figure of wood carved that looked very like her late husband, and constantly kept it in her bed for several months. In about half a year she became interested in a young shoemaker, who took the length of her foot, and finally married her. He had visited the widow not more than a fortnight, when the servants told her they were out of kindling stuff, and asked what should be done. After a pause, the widow replied in a very quiet way—'Maybe it ish well anough now to shplit up old Von Pronk, vat ish up shtairs.'"

A New "Admirable Crichton."—An astonishing genius thus advertises himself in one of the New York papers:

Wanted—Employment in America for a gentleman by birth, with a fortune some where in the perspective. He is conversant with half a dozen languages; understands commerce, and is an adept in mathematics. He can navigate a ship around the world, or compose a sonnet, can lecture on astronomy, or write and illustrate a novel; can preach a sermon on temperance, or work at the "gold diggins." He can do any thing but beg. He has smelt powder amid the paving-stones of Paris and Vienna; heard the bullets whistle in the plains of Italy; seen common sense fooled in England; tasted hunger on the hills of Waterford; and now he feels that his hope of success is in America. He is twenty-five years of age, and a man of honor.

That fellow has a very considerable sprinkling of the requisites necessary to make an editor.

A recent case in St. Louis strongly illustrates the advantage of Life Insurance. It is thus stated in the Republican of that city:

"A few months ago, a young gentleman, a merchant of this city, married, and soon after took out a policy of insurance on his life for $5,000, in favor of his wife. A few days ago he fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, but it was to him and his friends a source of pleasant recurrence that his foresight had placed his wife beyond the reach of want."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the steamship *Crescent City*, which has arrived at New York from Chagres, we have accounts from San Francisco to the 20th June.

The *Alta California* of the 14th contains two proclamations of General Riley, Governor of California, one of which, issued June 3d, declares his official character to have been assumed "in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, not as a *military governor*, but as the executive of the existing civil government." He then proceeds to call attention to the means he deems best calculated to avoid the embarrassments of the present position of California—Congress having failed to legislate for it—and suggests the mode of electing such officers as are recognised by the laws now governing the Territory.

He then, in order to complete this organization with the least possible delay, appoints the 1st day of August for holding a special election for Delegates to a General Convention, and for filling the offices of Judges, Prefects, Alcades, Justices of the Peace, members of Town Councils, &c. The officers of the three latter classes who may be now chosen are to hold their places till the 1st of January next, when they will be susperseded by such persons as may be elected at the regular annual election, to take place in November, at which time the Members of the Territorial Assembly will be also elected.

The Convention for framing a State Constitution, or plan for a Territorial Government, is summoned to meet in Monterey on the 1st of September next. It is to be composed of thirty-seven Delegates, who are apportioned among the several districts; and the qualifications required of electors are, that they shall be twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, and actual residents of the districts in which they vote. Such is the substance of the first proclamation.

The other proclamation, dated Monterey, June 4th, warns the settlers not to countenance "The Legislative Assembly of the District of San Francisco," either "by paying taxes or by supporting or abetting the officers" of that "illegal and unauthorized body," and calls upon all good citizens to assist in "restoring to their lawful keeper" the public records of the District of San Francisco, which were "forcibly taken" from the custody of the First Alcade of said district.

The *Alta California* condemns the terms of this proclamation, and defends the action of the Legislative Assembly alluded to.

The latter body have published an Address, in which they complain bitterly of the failure by Congress to give them a form of government; and, after a recital of their grievances, and an explicit and intelligent statement of the necessity for immediate and united action on the part of the people, the Assembly "earnestly recommend to their fellow-citizens the propriety of electing at least twelve delegates from each district to attend a General Convention, to be held at the Pueblo San Jose on the 3d Monday in August next, for the purpose of organizing a Government for the whole Territory of California." It is suggested that these delegates have discretionary powers to form a State Constitution, or to adopt such other form of government, subject to ratification by the people, as they may deem advisable.

A mass meeting was held at San Francisco on the 12th June, to consider the propriety of sending Delegates to a Convention, &c., at which the Hon. Thomas Butler King made a speech, as did several other gentlemen. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States having failed to pass any law for the government of this country, the people of California have the undoubted right to organize a government for their own protection.

Resolved, That the people of California are called upon by an imperative sense of duty to assemble in their sovereign capacity and elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution for a State Government, that the great and growing interests of California may be represented in the next Congress of the United States, and that the people of this country may have the necessary protection of law.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens at large to unite with us in our efforts to establish a Government in accordance with the constitution of our beloved country; and that a committee of five persons be appointed by the President of this meeting to correspond with the other districts, and fix an early day for the election of delegates and the meeting of the convention, and also to determine the number of delegates which should be elected from this district.

The *Alta California* of the 20th June contains a circular, issued by the above named committee, in which, for the sake of securing unanimity of action, but "without recognising the least power, as a matter of right, in Brev. Brig. Gen. Riley to appoint a time and place for the election of delegates and the assembling of the Convention," they recommend the time for the elections appointed by that officer. The committee condemn the apportionment of delegates made by Gen. Riley, and virtually disregard his declaration on that point.

A meeting in reference to the same subject was held at San Jose on the 7th of June.

Of the meeting at San Francisco the *Alta California* remarks that it was enthusiastic and united, and expresses the hope that other districts will follow the example, so that the campaign thus propitiously begun will not be suffered to flag till the Representatives and Senators of California take their seats in the United States Congress.

Specie and Gold Dust.—The *Crescent City* brought to New York sixty-eight passengers and some $230,000 in specie, as follows: $77,900 Howland & Aspinwall; $10,000 A. R. Eno; $10,000 E. Bartlett; $17,600 S. M. Williams; $18,208 J. G. King & Sons; $1,804 G. Treadwell; $1,803 S. Knapp; $868 D. Barrett; $13,500 Livingston, Wells & Co.; $18,000 J. E. Eagleston; $18,920 N. A. Bachelor; $12,000 G. H. Gould; $1,391 Grinnell, Minturn & Co. This amount does not include what is stowed away in the trunks and carpet bags of the passengers.

There is but one opinion among the passengers with regard to the gold in California. It is still found in great quantities, but it is only the hard working chaps that can stand the fatigue of digging it.

There was no sickness at the mines, and every thing was going on quietly. The number of persons at the mines is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand, about one half foreigners.

Business at San Francisco was very dull, and dry goods and provisions selling below their original cost.

Lumber was still in great demand, selling for three hundred and fifty dollars per 1,000 feet. Rents enormously high, and rather on the rise.

Coin was scarce at San Francisco, being absorbed by the custom-house for duties. The average price of gold dust was $15 50 to $16 per ounce. It is computed that on the 20th of June 100,000 dollars' worth of flour was exposed in open air, and more than 500,000 dollars' worth of other merchandise, chiefly dry goods, for want of storage. Storage was from $1 to $3 per barrel per month.

Rents of the smallest lodging rooms were $100 to $350 per month; stores from $500 to $1000 per month. The rents of the Parker House amount to $142,000 per annum—one gambling room letting for $18,000 per annum—two others small sized, say 12 by 18 feet, for $6000 each. The City Hotel, rented for $16,000 per annum, is underlet for $45,000. A small room in it, about 25 feet square, rents as a retail shop at $9,000 per annum.

Land which a few years since was purchased for $700 will now command $200,600, cash. Central business lots, not exceeding 100 feet square, command from $10,000 to $20,000—buildings in same proportion. Money loaned on good security at from 2½ per cent. to as high as 10 per cent. per month.

The average receipts of the French restaurant are $1 per minute. Mr. Jarvis informs us that his first dinner in San Francisco, ordered from a hotel for two gentlemen, two ladies and four children, consisting only of meats and pastry, cost $90. Eggs $3 per dozen. Boat hire to go to steamer, 30 minutes' pull, $8. Ordinary day labor, $6,—varying from that to $20—mechanics in proportion.

Buildings were springing up very rapidly, mostly of the cheapest character. At present one half of the population live in tents. The population increases slowly, as the departures for the mines about equal the arrivals.

Good order in general prevailed both at the bay and mines. As a general thing property is respected, evil doers being kept in check by fear of Lynch Law.

Colonel Fremont and lady had arrived, and left for a rancho below the Puebla de los Angelos, which he had purchased for $200,000. It is well stocked with cattle, some 10,000 head, and has good buildings on it. He will probably be a candidate for the Governorship.

Many shipments from the United States and Europe will prove a total loss, not paying expense of landing. Scow hire per day, taking but one load, is $150; men to discharge, $15; sailors receive $100 to $200 per month; mates and captains from $300 to $600 per month.

Clerks at San Francisco get from $2000 to $4000 per annum and their board; 10 per cent. is charged on sales of merchandize, and one per ct. storage. A private mint has been established, which has issued thus far half eagles. Silver coin, less than dollars, is generally refused. Merchants will not take the trouble to count it. A drayman of one mercantile house receives a salary of $6000 per annum, and the house finds the dray and mules and feeds the animals. At this rate it is a source of profit to the house, as, besides their own carting, the drayman received $1800 in one month. $1000 per month has been offered and declined, to command a river launch. Washing $6 to $10 per dozen.

There is probably something to be said by way of explanation, in regard to these unheard-of prices. The lots at from ten to twenty thousand dollars must be understood, perhaps, with reference to the mode of payment; the bargains may be like one we have heard of, where a speculator sold a house and lot for $30,000—taking another house and lot in pay, at the same valuation. A single house, however big, renting for $142,000 per annum—or a single room in it, at $18,000—draws very strongly upon one's credulous capacities.

N. Y. Commercial.

Daily Experience of a Gold Digger.—The California intelligence shows that many of the miners were disheartened, while others were sanguine and full of spirits. In some cases, parties realized no more than $5 per day—and in others, gold to the amount of $20 was obtained, and even more. Mr. Seth Boyden, a correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Saw Mill Valley, gives the clearest account of the operation of digging that we have yet met with. He says:

We reached the valley of Sutter's Mill at nine o'clock, A. M., April 15th. Put up our tent, packed away our baggage, and about four o'clock went to the diggings below the saw mill with our wash pans, and washed out a few grains of the gold. On Monday, the 16th, we went to the diggings, gathered all the information we could from the people we found at work there, and washed out 3 or 3½ dollars worth of gold. On Tuesday, I put the washer together, while the others went to dig and prepare the dirt to wash. In the afternoon, we washed out $10 worth, or the weight of an eagle. Wednesday, 17th, Mr. Davenport stayed at the tent while the other five washed all day, and obtained $27 50. Thursday, 18th, all hands together washed out $32 50. Friday, 19th, obtained $61 worth of gold, and on Saturday, 20th, $82 50 worth, having struck a good bed of alluvial dirt, which we had to carry about 90 yards to the water. On Monday, 22d, collected $67; Tuesday, 23d, $63 50; Wednesday, $68 50; Thursday, $56; Friday, $53 50; Saturday, $50. On Sunday we stayed at the tent, washed up and made a dividend of five ounces of gold to each person, leaving six penny weights in the treasury.—This is not up to what it was represented, being not over $8 per day, and our expenses are enormous. It seems strange, that after all that has been said with regard to this country, no correct idea of it has been conveyed.

When a person arrives at San Francisco the journey is not half performed—the labor, fatigue and privation then commences. A person may go from San Francisco on the decks of a small vessel, and ride across the prairies in an ox wagon, but no person would risk riding up and down the mountains to Columbia, [Sutter's saw mill,] thence fifteen miles to the Spanish bar on the middle branch of the American fork, the nearest mine that yields sufficient to pay for working. A good horse will carry about 100 pounds across the mountains, at an expense of about 50 cents per pound; from that a person must take his blanket, tools and victuals on his own back, and climb his way wherever he goes.

A person commencing to dig, selects his place, clears away a bed of rock and gravel of all sizes and of all depths, from one to six feet, till he comes to a bed of yellowish alluvial sand a few inches thick, and sometimes a foot of this contains the gold in greater or less quantities. This is carried to the river and washed, yielding a few pieces, such as I send, in a shovel or pan full. If we strike on the lee side of a rock or pocket in the rocks, we make a good day's work; but if we strike a place that had no shelter when the gold and yellow sand was washed down, we get nothing.

STILL ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

Our history of the old line peculators of 1834 and 1839 is interrupted by the chronicling of later cases. We published yesterday a statement of the defalcation of Patrick Collins, the late Surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, removed by President Taylor. It is now our painful duty to record the defalcation of Nathaniel Denby, late temporary navy agent of the United States at Marseilles, in France. He is a defaulter to the tune of $155,508 48, and suit has been commenced against him for the amount.

There are some delicate points about this case. We are apprehensive that we cannot do it justice without giving offence to a gentleman whom it always grieves us to annoy. Mr. Denby was a Virginian. He was "known" at Richmond, in the circles frequented by the resolutionists of '98. We cannot mention his case without involving some individuals who have gone into private life. Mr. Denby is in private life himself. It may be regarded as a violation of the quiet and retirement which that gentleman solicits, if we allude to his official delinquences. The late Secretary of the Navy has gone into private life. It may be considered an invasion of its sanctity, if we speak censoriously of an individual who managed to rob the Government to the amount of $155,508 48, during Judge Mason's administration of the Navy Department.

In amount and magnitude, this defalcation is worthy the golden days of the Locofoco leaders, when they did things on a large scale. It would have done honor to a *protege* of Mr. Secretary Woodbury.—It is $55,000 larger than that of Littlebury Hawkins, of Helena. It is $45,000 larger than that of Wiley P. Harris, of Columbus. It almost approaches the magnificence of Swartwout's case.

Washington Republic.

We apprehend this will turn out to be a very bad business. We learn, however, that Mr. Denby repudiates the magnificent *figure* ascribed to him by the Republic. Not that the default and to that amount does not exist; but that all or the greater portion was committed by others.

As the subject has been the topic of discourse upon the streets in this city, upon the Railroad cars, in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia for the last five or six months, we conceive there can be no impropriety, but rather a duty, in stating the circumstances, as we understand them to exist. They will tend to exhibit the free use which was made of the public money for individual ends, while the Democratic party was in power, and at the same time demonstrate the importance of carrying out into practice that pledge, which Gen. Taylor gave, to *Change the Men.*

As we hear, Mr. Denby was appointed Navy Agent, and required to give security to the amount of $200,000. He was unable of himself to give the bond. Mr. C. F. Osborne of this city undertook to give the security, becoming one himself, on condition that he was to be Mr. Denby's Agent in this country—to draw all the money himself, and to have the use of it until called for by the wants of the public service. But whether there was such an express condition or not, Mr. Osborne did act as Mr. Denby's agent—he drew the money, and we understand that in his statement to the Department, he admits that he did use about $131,000 of the public money, which he is not now able to repay. The Republic gives the entire deficit at $155,508 48, about $24,000 more than Mr. Osborne concedes on his own account. That excess, we suppose Mr. Denby is accountable for.

Suit has been instituted by the Government on the bond, and it is said, that only one of the parties to it is responsible, and that he denies his signature.

This is a deplorable exhibit. It is obvious, that the use of the public money for private purposes entered into the original scheme; that the plan was deliberately laid to speculate upon the public funds. No doubt, the parties concerned in it indulged the hope of making money by the operation;—no doubt, they expected and desired to repay the Government every cent;—but that does not make the act less a violation of law—less reprehensible.

How far the Secretary of the Navy, Judge Mason, is censurable, we cannot say. It is certain, that Mr. Osborne could not have drawn the money without his knowledge or consent. We hear, in justification of him, that the *bond* required that Mr. Denby should have an agent in this country to receive and transmit the money to him. If this be so, and if the requisition of the bond was in accordance with the law, he would stand acquitted of all blame—unless he was aware that the arrangement between Denby and Osborne contemplated a speculation in the public funds.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Case of the $155,000 *Man.*—The Washington Union is sensitive on the subject of the "defalcation of the late temporary Navy Agent at Marseilles. It *knows* the man. It may, therefore, have reason for saying that it is much mistaken in his character if he has wilfully *robbed* the treasury, of such a sum, or even one cent." It gives the following explanation of the manner and cause of the defalcation:—

The defalcation, whatever be its amount, was not occasioned by *robbery*, but by the commercial embarrassment of a house in Richmond, which was to transmit the government funds to Mr. Denby in France, and that house was ruined because of the ruin which the revolution in France has brought down upon the house there to which the Richmond house had made its consignments. The drafts were returned protested from France, and Mr. Denby's drafts shared a similar fate.

We give Mr. Denby the benefit of this explanation. What relief from censure it may afford him, the public will decide. That he has not the money now, may be a cause for regret by his securities, but that he so used it, that it was lost, will hardly give them satisfaction, whilst it will not save the government from loss. It is to be remarked, that all the great public defaulters became so from using the public money, entrusted to them, in private speculations, of one kind or another. If the speculations succeeded, there was no defalcation. If they did not, the government lost the money. May he plead the failure of the speculation, as an excuse to relieve him from censure, for so having applied the public moneys? If it comes to this, that a public officer may, of his own authority, innocently use the public money in his hands, so as to involve its security in the success or failure of a commercial or other speculation, there will be no indemnity left against defalcations. If such a transaction must be made, it should only be done by the authority of the government itself, and in a way to relieve the officer from all pecuniary responsibility on its account. That this was a transaction of Mr. Denby's own, involving his own individual responsibility and that of his securities on his official bond, is admitted. He used the public money in a way not authorised by law. It was lost, it is said. But he remains responsible under his bond, and is therefore a defaulter.

Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Ewing, having removed some 15 Locofocos from his Department, who had raised funds last fall to carry persons from Washington to vote in Pennsylvania, the Union denounces the removal as illegal, and advises his compeers to *hold on and claim their salary.* Let them try it!

Richmond Whig.

The *Richmond Republican*, in noticing the death of David B. Ogden, of the city of New York, and that of another eminent lawyer, Chapman Johnson, of Richmond, Virginia, remarks that it is highly probable that but little is known in New York of Chapman Johnson, or in Virginia of David B. Ogden. The reason is that both these great men preferred the duties and distinctions of their profession to any that can be found upon the theatre of public life. They embarked in the law, not as the highway to public office, but for itself, as a pursuit infinitely more elevated and desirable than political preferment. Consequently, by devoting their undivided energies to one great object, they rose to its highest rewards. Yet, as they never sought and never desired to figure on a national arena, they were less known to the people of the United States generally than five hundred noisy and shallow-pated demagogues who have contrived at various times to get seats in Congress, and disturbed the whole nation by their incessant braying.

We hope that the time is coming when the example of such men as Ogden and Johnson will be adopted by our young professional men, and that they will look to their own energies and to their own professions for success and honor, rather than to the uncertain pursuit and ephemeral fame of the politician. There may be less notoriety in such a course; but there will be more independence, self-respect, and happiness. There may be more labor, but its returns will be sweeter than fickle applause won by flattery and intrigue. The life of a courtier, whether "of the king or the people," is one which no manly republican nature will covet, no matter what may be its rewards.

New York Evening Mirror.

The story that the Astor House, New York, had but twenty-five visiters, is contradicted. There are 175 in the house.

The Sickness in New York.—A letter of Monday evening, to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, speaking of the mortality last week in New York, says:

Of the 1352 interments recorded, 756 were foreigners and 515 children under ten years of age. These foreigners are mostly the poorest classes of German and Irish emigrants, who live in over-crowded houses in the upper part of the city, and, unacclimated, offer themselves the readiest victims to the destroyer. Green apples, and other unwholesome fruits, of course, create the havoc among children.

Here is another incident, strikingly illustrative of the causes which feed and fatten the cholera: On Saturday night a family of five persons were attacked, almost simultaneously. All of them died within a very few hours—but it was found that there were twenty-one pigs and one dog living on the premises, and almost in the same room.

Brevet Major Collinson R. Gates, of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, died of cholera at Fredericksburg, Texas, on the 28th ult. Major Gates was a brave and gallant officer, and served with distinction in the Florida war, and also in the Mexican war, at the Resaca de la Palma, where he was severely wounded. As soon as he recovered from his wound he joined Scott's wing of the army, and bore a gallant part in the capture of the city of Mexico.

The Medicine Business in Philadelphia.—Two-thirds of the "patent medicine" sold in America is manufactured in Philadelphia, and we have every reason to believe that it is a most lucrative business, yielding two hundred per cent. clear profit. The ingredients in a fifty cent box of pills do not cost the manufacturer more than three cents perhaps; but the incidental expenses, including advertising, double the cost. Nearly all of the patent medicine made here is consumed by persons residing out of the city; the Philadelphians themselves are not overly fond of the luxury. Like pastry cook's apprentices, they are surfeited with the abundance of good things, and so lose their relish for them. The Southern and Western people "go their death" on patent medicines. They supply us with barrels of molasses at the wholesale price of four or five cents per quart, which some of our ingenious medical artists put up in half pint bottles, add a little antimony, snake-root, or sassafras, and send back to the South to be sold at a dollar per bottle. This is a pleasant business to the manufacturers; they all get along swimmingly. The greatest number of their patients are too far off to make complaints, if the physic does not succeed according to expectation, and in this respect our patent doctors have an advantage over the regular faculty. Some of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia have made their money by patent medicines.

Phila. Pennsylvanian.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington, held on the 27th day of July, 1848, on motion of Jesse H. Hargrave, Esq., Mr. John P. Mabry was called to the Chair, and James A. Long and Alfred G. Foster appointed Secretaries. Whereupon, the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented by Junius L. Clemmons, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz:

A charter was granted by the Legislature of North Carolina, in January 1847, incorporating a Company for clearing out the Yadkin River from the South Carolina line to Wilkesborough; to have a capital stock of not less than thirty thousand, nor more than three hundred thousand dollars. This charter secures to the company the exclusive navigation of said river for thirty years, on condition that they open a passage from the Trading Foard in Davidson county, to Rockford in Surry county, of sufficient depth for "boats" drawing 18 inches water, by the 14th January, 1842. Commissioners were appointed by the act to open books and receive subscriptions of stock, but in consequence of there being no outlet from the Upper Yadkin to the Sea-board, very little stock was taken. The project was looked upon as a failure, and the charter very generally forgotten. Upon recurring to the charter, it will be seen that the Commissioners still have power to act, and that the charter is to all intents and purposes yet in force. The location of the Plank Road from Fayetteville by Lexington, has given to the Yadkin Navigation project a new and interesting aspect. By extending the Plank Road from Lexington to the river, a distance of only 8 miles, which the people of Davidson will do, the river may be made available as high up as Wilkesborough, and a direct communication will be established between Wilkesborough and Wilmington. There is no reason why the work upon the Yadkin may not be commenced forthwith, since the completion of the Plank Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin is now a "fixed fact." The river may be ready for boats by the time the road is done.

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this meeting, that the Commissioners of the Yankin Navigation Company should open books immediately in their respective counties for the purpose of obtaining the Stock required to organize the Company, and that all the counties along the line from Wilkesborough to Wilmington are deeply interested in the success of the project.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the Commissioners and other prominent men upon the subject, and urge immediate action.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, and that the other papers in the State favorable to the improvement be requested to call attention to the facts set forth in the Preamble to the above Resolutions.

In obedience to the second Resolution, the Chairman appointed Junius L. Clemmons, Jas. A. Long and Alfred G. Foster, the Corresponding Committee. Whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MABRY, *Chairman.*

JAMES A. LONG, ALFRED G. FOSTER, } *Secretaries.*

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Saturday last. The following are the closing Opinions:

By RUFFIN, C. J.—In Scarborough *v.* Tunnel, in Equity, from Edgecombe; affirming the orders. Also, in the State *v.* Upchurch, from Franklin; directing the judgment of the Superior Court to be reversed, and a sentence of fine, &c., to be passed. Also, in Ingram *v.* Smith, in Equity, from Anson; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Blacknall *v.* Overby, in Equity, from Granville; directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Walker *v.* Coltrane, in Equity, from Randolph; decree for plaintiff and reference. Also, in Hardy *v.* Pool, in Equity, from Pasquotank; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Black *v.* Wright, from Rockingham; directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in McDonald *v.* Wiseman, in Equity, from Davidson; affirming the report and directing a decree accordingly.

By NASH, J.—In Monroe *v.* McIntyre, in Equity, from Sampson; declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order. Also, in Ross *v.* Swaringen, from Stanly; affirming the judgment below. Also, in County Trustee of Brunswick *v.* Woodside, from Brunswick; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

By PEARSON, J.—In Hanner *v.* Winbourn, in Equity, from Guilford; directing a reference to ascertain the advancements, &c. Also, in Chambers *v.* Blacknall, in Equity, from Person; directing a decree for plaintiff for the amount reported by the Master.—*Raleigh Register.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Fall Circuits, in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge Bailey.
2. Newbern,	" Manly.
3. Raleigh,	" Battle.
4. Hillsborough,	" Settle.
5. Wilmington,	" Dick.
6. Salisbury,	" Caldwell.
7. Morganton,	" Ellis.

DREADFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

SANDUSKY, (Ohio,) July 30.

The condition of this city at the present time is most fearful and heartrending from the effects of the cholera.

Of a population of 3,000 there are not more than seven hundred remaining.—The deaths for the last two days amount to above one hundred, and it is still on the increase. Most of the inhabitants who have escaped the dreadful malady have left the city in dismay. Business of every description is entirely suspended, and the various hotels, together with the post office and the public stores, are all closed.

Many of our physicians have fallen victims to the disease, and those who have escaped its ravages have precipitately fled from the region of death. The sick are suffering in a dreadful manner for the want of medical aid and assistance. The living are not unable to attend to the wants of the sick, but cannot bury their dead. There are none to be found to dig graves or make coffins.

A despatch received last night from Cincinnati states that seven physicians and many nurses have left that city to attend the sick at Sandusky.

The New York Globe says that "Gen. Taylor has been utterly killed in the first four months of his administration." "Pray, was Captain Cook killed on his first voyage?" said an ignorant fellow to Professor Porson. "I believe he was," replied Porson, "but he did'nt mind it much, for he immediately entered upon his second."

Louisville Journal.

Blanks of all kinds,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Orange and Catholic Riots—Fifty Killed and Wounded.—State of Affairs in Rome.—The Keys delivered up to the Pope—Disbanding of the Roman troops.—Advance in Cotton.—Condition of the Markets, &c.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., August 2.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax this morning.

England.—The Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th of August.

The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention of making in reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid on the Peer's table on Friday. The resolutions embraced a wide range of subjects, and implied direct censure on the foreign policy of the government.

During the last week there were 339 deaths of cholera reported in London, double the number of the preceding week. Along the whole of the Southern Coast it is raging in a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing.

Ireland.—This country continues generally exempt from the scourge of cholera.

On the 6th of July a very serious collision took place between a party of armed Orangemen and a party of Catholics near Castle Willan. The Orange party having celebrated the day at Tallymore, whilst passing a defile called Dally's Brae, on their way home found themselves waylaid and all the Passes and surrounding hills occupied by innumerable Roman Catholics, armed with picks and fire-arms, plainly contemplating a general massacre. The Protestants, aided by a small police, and the military, stood upon the defence.—They succeeded, after a short struggle, in fixing their way through the pass. In the contest forty or fifty persons are said to have been killed and wounded on both sides—much the greater number being Roman Catholics. Thirty-eight Catholics were taken prisoners.

On Friday afterwards, two medical gentlemen drove through the country round about the scene of the contest, for the purpose of administering relief to those who were wounded, but were refused admittance into every house where they called.

The Cork Examiner, alluding to the potato crop, says that the disease has certainly appeared in a few fields, but it is equally certain that the general crop is safe.

Offers of several private residences have been made for the accommodation of her majesty during her sojourn at Cork, but have been generously declined.

France.—It is rumored that the agents of the Socialists, undismayed by their previous reverses, are still very active in making proselytes among the peasantry.

The Nationelle announced that the Prince of Canano, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, had been arrested at Orleans, by order of the Government.

It is said that, having claims against his cousin, Louis Napoleon, for money lent in aid of his election, the Prince came to France to demand it, the cousin's conduct against Rome having stirred up his anger. The Prince, however, it is believed, will not be imprisoned, but forced to embark either for England or America.

The election to fill the 35 vacancies in the Legislative Assembly, has turned out much more favorable to the Government than was anticipated. With one exception, all of the newly elected members will support the Government as long as a majority holds together.

The questions of a Consulate for life—the Empire—Henry the Fifth, and the Count de Paris—are openly discussed in the Assembly. A change of Ministers is considered an event almost certain to occur within a very short time.

Italy.—The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to General Oudinot on the occasion of receiving from him the keys of the city of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses a hope that Divine Providence will remove any difficulties that may still exist. He adds that he has not ceased to direct his prayers to Heaven for the General, the city and the French nation.

Preparations are making at Rome which leads to the supposition that Pius is expected to return to the Querenial, all the wounded having been removed from that Palace. The French are doing all they can, and distributing money freely to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain.

The Roman troops which had agreed at first to do duty conjointly with the French, are leaving, and the whole remaining force of Roman soldiers is less than one thousand. Of these latter many were anxious to leave, but General Oudinot would not permit it.

The Pope's engineers having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, refused, preferring to quit the service.—Thirty-nine out of forty-three resigned, and the whole rank and file disbanded.

The same thing occurred in the artillery—all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant, giving as a reason that the authorities had refused to give them any precise guarantee as to the protection of the rights of the people. Garabaldi succeeded in making his escape from the French division, which was put upon a false scout. He is now in the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured a large quantity of ammunition and military stores.

Another account states that Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier where he has been joined by another body of troops, and formed, it is said, a body of 20,000 men.

The recent expedition against Venice has been discontinued, in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and other sickness amongst the Austrian troops, caused by excessive heat and hard work.

Hungary.—The Turkish ambassador at Paris is said to have received a dispatch on the 19th, by courier, that the Polish General Bem, had again completely defeated the Russian forces.

THE MARKETS—LIVERPOOL, July 21.

Business operations this week have been very large, at improved prices, especially in cotton.

The produce markets have been well supported, and a healthy feeling continues to prevail.

The prices of cotton have continued to advance, money to a considerable extent being invested in this article. The consumption is now greater than it has ever been known to be, and the prices very firm. The spinners influenced by the buoyant state of the market, and the advance of ¼ per lb. on cotton, demand an additional price upon their goods.

The prospects of the harvest throughout all parts of the United Kingdom are encouraging and satisfactory.

The grain markets of England are dull, and prices, as harvest approaches, manifest symptoms of decline. The retail trade has been firm.

There has been an increased demand for all kinds of iron. Scotch pig has advanced 2s. per ton.

Money continues to be abundant, and English securities have still further advanced. On Friday consols for money opened at 93 and closed at 92⅞ a 93. Bank stock, 198 to 200. Exchequer bills, 48 a 51 premium.

Cotton Market.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending the evening of the 20th, amounted to 76,490 bales, of which speculators took 25,560 bales, exporters 7,500 bales. The market, in the early part of the week was active, and closed yesterday at a further advance of ⅛d. per lb. for all descriptions. The Committee's official quotations are as follows, viz: Fair Uplands, 5⅜d; fair Mobile, 5¼d; fair Orleans, 5⅜d; Middling, 4¾ a 5d.—The sales yesterday, 20th July, were 8,000 bales—the market closing steady at the above quotations.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUG. 7.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8½ a 9	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—But few bales Cotton selling in this market; we quote the article at 8½ to 9.—Flour 4¾ to 5½. Corn 55 to 60. Oats 30. Bacon 6 to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 6½ to 7; no change in prices. Corn 50 to 60; market well supplied. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 00; stock light and none arriving. Lard 7½ to 8. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Timber, Mill, 4 00 to 6 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 20, Virgin 2 90 to 3 00, Hard 1 12½ to 1 15. Spirits 25. Tar 1 30.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10. Corn 64. Flour 5 37 to 5 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,683,667 bales, against 2,270,825 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 1—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for S M Fox, Brown & James, Douglas & Rollins, Tyson and Person, Hall & Hall, E W Willkings, A D McLaurin, Stacy & Byrd, Stanly & Morrow, N P Liles, R W Thomas, 2nd J & T Waddill.

August 2—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale, G W McDonald, Jas King, C Lotterloh, J & F Waddill, P P Johnson, C T Haigh, Rockfish Co, Cook & Taylor, A A McKethan, N King, G Womack, Capt J A J Bradford, S S Arnold, D Morgan, F & H Fries.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Schrs. John Story from Matanzas, Alaric from New York, Patmos from Charleston. 29.—Schrs Pizarro from Linconville, Maine, Marietta from Shallotte. 30.—Schrs Athalia from New York, Cora from Newbern. 31.—Schrs. Geo. M. Robertson from Baltimore, Martha Ann from Shallotte. August 1.—Schr. Ceylon from Thomaston, Me. 2.—Schrs. Elouise from New York, Kensington from Philadelphia.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS!

Heavy Rewards Offered!

THE terrible onslaught hourly growing more devastating in its character to the treasuries of both the State and the Contractors of Lotteries, by the Lucky Tickets bought of the

Truly Fortunate and Far-famed

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Is the issue of a solemn pledge made by this House with a magnanimity and self-sacrificing interest co-equal with the glorious cause they have espoused, not to abate one "jot or tittle" their labors until Poverty, that gaunt Tyrant over the desires of the HUMAN FAMILY, shall be ferreted out, "root and branch," from the abodes of all who, entertaining a proper sense of their just claims upon "Dame Fortune," desire to possess Riches, the only impregnable bulwark against the encroachments of Want.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

PYFER & Co. *vs.* POVERTY.

A single Order may secure a Fortune.

CHEERING RESULTS AT PYFER & CO'S.

Here Correspondents.

Every Prize sold and paid by PYFER & CO.

A LADY DREW THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

$25,000, Whole Ticket, sold to a young lady in Raleigh, N. C.—(a good marriage portion for her)
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$30,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$12,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$7,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$4,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
(Always see Managers' Official Drawings.)

Every Prize sold by us is kept on file after being paid, for the inspection of the public.

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any port of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ All Communications strictly confidential.

Orders directed to "Box 524—Baltimore Post Office," will come to hand safely without any other address.

Let every one who reads this advertisement test the virtue of at least ONE TRIAL. One failure can do very little harm.

Grand Lotteries for August 1849.

Always address the Lucky House of Pyfer & Co.

Date. August.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$33,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	$10	$32 50
2	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
3	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
4	30,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
6	5 of 12,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	37 50
7	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
8	30,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	10	37 50
9	20,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 75
10	15,000	75 Nos.	11 drawn	4	15 00
11	50,000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	15	45 00
13	25,000	66 Nos.	10 drawn	8	25 00
14	22,500	78 Nos.	14 drawn	5	17 50
15	5 of 20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
16	22,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
17	18,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 25
18	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
20	25,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	8	25 00
21	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
22	30,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
23	3 of 10,000	72 Nos.	13 drawn	5	16 25
24	13,500	78 Nos.	15 drawn	4	13 00
25	65,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	20	62 50
27	30,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
28	20,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	5	16 25
29	28,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
31	20,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	5	17 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers' Printed Drawings, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw.—All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package or Single Ticket to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1849.

Congressional Election.

In this District, Wm. S. Ashe, Loco, beats David Reid, Loco, by a large majority. Many Whigs, in this and other counties, refused to vote at all, or threw away their votes on persons not candidates. The following is the vote, as far as heard from:

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ashe, Loco.	Reid, Loco.
Cumberland,	839	521
Robeson,	486	502
Bladen,	306	240
Sampson,	539	741
Brunswick,	185	13
New Hanover,	1016	45
Duplin, maj. about	150	

Columbus and Onslow to be heard from.

THIRD DISTRICT.—We have pleasure in stating, that enough has been heard from to render Mr. Deberry's election certain. This, owing to the unfortunate condition of things in the District for some months past, had been considered doubtful by some, even of the Whigs of the District. The Whig vote has indeed been diminished in the counties heard from, but not to any dangerous extent.

	Deberry, Whig.	Caldwell, Loco.
Richmond,	492	134
Moore,	525	545
Anson,	1020	538

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—John R. J. Daniel, Loco, by a majority of probably 2000 over Major Clark, Loco.

	Clarke, Loco.	Daniel, Loco.
Wake,	898	823
Johnston,	maj.	240

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Abram W. Venable, Loco, is re-elected, by a majority of probably 400 over Henry K. Nash, Whig.

	Nash, Whig.	Venable, Loco.
Chatham, maj.	390	
Orange, "	175	
Granville, "		80

Venable gains 184 in Chatham, and 9 in Orange, and Nash gains 25 in Granville. Person and Caswell to be heard from.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—This is a close and doubtful contest, between Edward Stanly, Whig, and Wm. K. Lane, Loco. The following counties heard from:

	Stanly, Whig.	Lane, Loco.
Wayne,	287	1069
Lenoir,	maj.	167
Greene,	"	30
Pitt, maj.	110	
Craven,	*tied.*	

In these counties Lane gains 263 over his vote against Donnell in 1847. Donnell's majority in the District was then 369. Six counties to be heard from.

NINTH DISTRICT.—We have the pleasure of announcing the re-election of Col. David Outlaw, Whig, by a majority of about 500. All the counties heard from except Camden and Currituck.

We have nothing, of course, from the 1st, 2d, and 4th Districts. But as there was no opposition to Mr. Clingman, and no serious opposition to Messrs. Jos. P. Caldwell and A. H. Shepperd, all Whigs, we may set down the result as five Whigs to three Locos, with one district doubtful.

Whigs.	Locos.
Thos. L. Clingman.	A. W. Venable.
Jos. P. Caldwell.	J. R. J. Daniel.
Edmund Deberry.	Wm. S. Ashe.
A. H. Shepperd.	
David Outlaw.	

The Election was a very quiet one here on Thursday last, and a very small vote was polled, as will be seen.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

Anson.—For Clerk of the Superior Court, A. B. Smith, re-elected. Poll: Smith 690, John Chears 400. Clerk of the County Court, N. D. Boggan re-elected. Poll: Boggan 650, W. A. Benton 452.

Moore.—Col. John Morison re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court, beating McDonald and Martin. A. C. Curry re-elected Clerk of the County Court, without opposition.

Cumberland.—Duncan G. Mac Rae re-elected Clerk Superior Court; John McLaurin re-elected Clerk County Court.

Robeson.—Mc Millan re-elected Clerk Superior Court; Shd'k Howell re-elected Clerk County Court.

Sampson.—Beaman elected Clerk of County Court.

Bladen.—Wooten, Clerk Superior Court; —— McRee, Clerk County Court.

Chatham.—W. S. Gunter, Superior Court Clerk, by a majority of 6 votes over J. Thompson. Wm. P. Taylor, Clerk of the County Court, by a majority of 12 votes over N. A. Stedman.

New Hanover.—S. R. Bunting, Clerk Superior Court; L. H. Marsteller re-elected County Court Clerk.

Wayne.—Bythel Bryan, Superior Court Clerk; John A. Green re-elected County Court Clerk.

CUMBERLALD COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

	Congress.		S. C. C.		C. C. C.	
	Ashe.	Reid.	McRae.	McLaurin.	McKay.	
Fayetteville,	203	206	362	387	51	
Lock's Creek,	35	22	39	68	4	
Flea Hill,	49	8	57	51	13	
Averasborough,	77	14	76	45	60	
Neill's Creek,	75	14	10	16	81	
Buckhorn,	72	48	28	17	92	
Barbeque,	38	56	86	90	12	
Upper L. River,	36	46	43	38	47	
John Monroe's,	18	15	8	15	18	
Quewhiffle,	36	14	34	30	22	
Seventy-First,	63	11	63	76	3	
Willis' Creek,	27	20	49	44	7	
Carver's Creek,	63	16	64	81	6	
Rockfish,	47	31	73	53	36	
	839	521	992	1011	452	

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Congress.		Clerk Superior Court.			Clerk County Court.		
	Ashe.	Reid.	McMillan.	McCallum.	Bridges.	Britt.	Howell.	
Lumberton,	109	197	218	30	50	294	204	
White House,	42	47	45	36	12	1	91	
Allensville,	99	14	14	67	19	14	87	
Red Banks,	74	3	3	19	2	2	3	
McPhaul's Mills,	57	56	39	31	51	3	89	
Philadelphus,	37	4	21	23	6	0	61	
Lumber Bridge,	39	43	72	5	5	0	60	
St. Paul's,	21	39	56	2	2	0	51	
Howell's,	5	54	57	5	2	1	20	
Sterling's,	29	41	47	4	0	20	69	
	502	486	663	255	35	89	985	

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	C. C. Clerk.		Congress.	
	Faison.	Beaman.	Ashe.	Reid.
Clinton,	72	164	171	63
Turkey,	43	17	46	14
Taylor's Bridge,	56	108	71	94
Lisbon,	15	58	19	49
Little Coharie,	101	104	58	108
Honeycutt's,	28	74	64	29
Piney Grove,	78	49	65	53
Westbrook's,	29	82	3	96
Mingo,	41	124	10	122
Dismal,	29	59	3	66
Hall's,	30	54	29	47
	524	893	539	741

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Congress.		Clerk County Court.	
	Deberry.	Caldwell.	Douglass.	Graham.
Laurel Hill,	90	8	60	40
Stewartsville,	56	4	32	28
Williamson's,	51	10	41	29
Wolf Pit,	29	5	25	10
Rockingham	105	39	144	8
McPherson's	14	7	16	10
Black Jack,	17	5	14	7
Fair Ground,	93	49	57	96
	455	127	389	228
Steele's,	37	7		
	492	134		

William B. Cole elected Clerk of the Superior Court, without opposition; Capt Malcom L. Douglass, Clerk of the County Court, by 163 majority over W. W. Graham.

BLADEN COUNTY.

For Congress.

Ashe.	Reid.	Baker.	Holmes.	Dr. F. J. Hill.
306	240	24	6	1

Superior Court Clerk.

Wooten.	Gillespie.
452	143

County Court Clerk.

McRee.	Monroe.	Lewis.
345	174	107

The election in Bladen has produced great distraction among the "Influentials," better known as the "Clique" of the Locofoco party. This election proves that, let the people alone and they *will* do right—for at this election in Bladen county, I am pleased to say, that less influence and more independence was exercised, than at any election ever held in the county. A number of both Whigs and Locos favorable to Mr. Reid did not vote, and some misled to Mr. Ashe. A majority of Mr. Reid's votes, *decidedly* so, Locos.

Very respectfully, ALLEGHANY.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—Our town presented a novel appearance on Friday last, for a week-day. Almost, if not quite, every store and shop in the place was closed, and work almost entirely suspended. There was service in the several Churches, and the day seemed a Sabbath. "The prayers of the righteous availeth much;" and we may hope that the united prayers of a whole Nation will be answered by a merciful Providence, in the withdrawal of the destroying angel.

EARLY COTTON.—A bale of new Cotton was received at New Orleans on the 26th ult., from Lavaca in Texas. It was received in Lavaca on the 15th ult. The staple is very good. The Picayune says that this is earlier by some two weeks, than new cotton was ever before received at New Orleans.

THE CHOLERA.—In New York, there is scarcely any change. On the 29th, 155 cases, 53 deaths. 31st, 169 cases 71 deaths. 1st Aug, 170 cases, 60 deaths. 2d, 159 cases, 67 deaths.

At Philadelphia, the cases are reduced to less than 20, and the deaths to 3 a day.

The disease has disappeared from Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia.

The Charleston Courier contradicts a report which had reached the N. Y. papers, of cholera in Charleston. It says that not a single case has occurred there, and that a remarkable degree of health has been enjoyed this season. The interments for the week were only 5 whites and 8 blacks.

THE CROPS.—A letter from Anson county says, "Corn and Cotton were never finer at this season of the year. Health of the people good."

NORFOLK AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—A vote of the citizens of Norfolk was taken on the 30th ultimo, on the question whether that city should subscribe $200,000 to the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, on condition that the road should be connected with Norfolk across the river, that it should be extended to Gaston, and that it should be entirely re-laid with T iron.—The vote stood, for the subscription 310, against it 194—majority 116. The vote was very small, not half as large as usual, though there appears to have been great excitement, meeting after meeting, and speeches without number.

MORE RIGHTEOUS REMOVALS.—The Secretary of the Interior removed 19 Locofocos from the General Land Office on the 27th ult. and appointed 19 Whigs in their places. This nearly equalizes the numbers of Whigs and Locos in that office, and this was doubtless one reason for the change.

But the principal reason, which altogether justifies it, is stated by the Republic. At the last Presidential Election, it was supposed that the vote of Pennsylvania would settle the question, and elect Taylor or Cass. It was important to carry that State, and in order to do it, voluntary contributions were raised by the Locofoco clerks, and forced contributions were levied on the few Whigs in the office to furnish the means by which men could be *transported from the District of Columbia to vote in Pennsylvania.* To this fund the nineteen clerks removed contributed, every man of them, without exception. The Republic says it has the names, with the sums paid by each, and has the most undoubted evidence, that every man among them contributed money to perpetrate this deliberate, monstrous fraud on the elective franchise; and these are the men for whom the Union claims impunity, because they did not interfere in the election.

It is about the removal of such men as these, and such defaulters as Denby, and Collins, and Moore, that the Union is daily pouring forth column after column of most vulgar and bitter abuse of Gen. Taylor and the Cabinet.

CLAY AND VAN BUREN.—The Cheraw Gazette indulges in some severe remarks upon Mr. Clay's letter to the Abolitionists of Ohio. It is quite remarkable, however, that the Gazette does not appear to have even heard of the still stronger letter of one Martin Van Buren, whilom an especial favorite of the Editor of that paper. The Whig papers publish both letters;—not Van Buren's only, but Clay's also. This is fair. It shows a disposition to give full and correct information. The Locofoco papers, on the contrary, pursue their accustomed policy. Some of them publish Clay's letter alone, and some, like the Gazette, don't publish either, but put Clay's in the most odious light by a one-sided Editorial version of it; and take no notice whatever of Van Buren's. This is the course of the political partizan, who may intend to be a friend to the South, but is really its enemy in making a party question of this vital subject.

THE EDITOR'S REWARD.—Amidst the cares and anxieties of the Editorial life, it is pleasant sometimes to receive such a heart-felt commendation as the following, which accompanies a remittance from a distinguished gentleman in one of the South Western States:—

"I have been a regular reader of the Observer for the last twenty years, and can say in truth that I know of no paper more consistent or more uniformly and perseveringly devoted to the cause of truth. It is the only paper I take from my dear native State, and I welcome it to my house with something of that heart-felt cordiality with which we receive an old and faithful friend."

THE YADKIN NAVIGATION.—The location of the Plank Road by Lexington has given a new impetus to the great scheme of opening the Yadkin river to Wilkesborough—a scheme represented on all hands to be perfectly practicable, at a comparatively trifling cost, and not heretofore undertaken simply because of the want of a proper communication from the river to a market.

It will be seen from the proceedings of a public meeting at Lexington, that the citizens of that place are about resuscitating the scheme in earnest. A letter from that place says,—

"You will see by the resolutions that we in Davidson are at least not asleep, and I trust that the facts set forth and the manifest importance of the work to Fayetteville, will be sufficient to command the attention of your citizens and insure their hearty co-operation. The more our people examine into the merits of the Plank Road scheme, and those dependent upon it, the better they like it. It commends itself to them as so perfectly feasible, and the only one *at all* certain, that they can't help liking it and advocating it. And as a means of getting to market, they prefer it to any other, being, as it is, peculiarly the *Farmer's road.*"

SOUND AND SENSIBLE VIEWS.—We would recommend to the *grumblers*, in this place, in Salisbury, in Wadesborough, and in Charlotte, a careful perusal of the following sensible remarks of the Asheborough Herald. Perhaps no enterprize in North Carolina has ever met with such senseless, virulent, and unpatriotic opposition as the Plank Road. People in this State have generally contented themselves with a refusal to assist works of Internal Improvement. But in this instance to such a refusal is superadded a vindictive opposition to the success of those who have contributed their money to the work. We trust that those who have displayed this feeling, if they do not become ashamed of it, will at least so far profit by the Herald's article as to be induced to *let us alone.*

"United we stand, divided we fall."

At this juncture, when the patriotic minds of the State are striving to promote the common weal, when liberal men are sacrificing largely on the common altar, and the great cause of Internal Improvements is daily gaining ground, it behooves us, more than at any period in our State's history, to strive manfully to suppress every tendency to unkind feeling arising from local disappointment. The leaders of the two great political parties, which have been arrayed against each other for years, generously threw aside all jealousies in the last Legislature, and united on common ground for the redemption of North Carolina. This movement was hailed by us with unspeakable pleasure at the time, and has since been sanctioned by the most intelligent throughout the State. After years of unprofitable political wrangling, which elicited and engrossed the talents of our most gifted sons, our legislators saw the necessity of directing their attention to more useful ends—ends which though they may not lead so readily to the gratification of inordinate ambition, will prove an enduring way to the wealth and prosperity of the State, and to the well-earned and lasting fame of the really deserving and talented. With this bright example before our eyes, it would be suicidal and criminal in us to hazard the success of the great works projected by controversies arising from local preferences and interests.

We may all urge our preferences and claims calmly and dispassionately, and it is even our duty to do so; but at no time and under no circumstances, should we suffer reason to be dethroned by heart burnings incited by petty or imaginary grievances, especially when our contentions must inevitably retard, if not finally defeat, the objects which we profess to favor. Let our thoughts, our feelings, our actions, be directed to the development of the resources of North Carolina; and let us, looking ever to the *common* interest, improve her roads and open her rivers, foster and protect her manufactures, encourage and support her mechanics, and, above all, hold out liberal inducements to a proper reward for the cultivation of the soil. Give us these interests for an object, and a patriotic spirit as high as our mountains, as wide and prolific as our soil, and we will soon show you a great, growing, happy and intelligent people. We must prepare ourselves to make concessions, since "to every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven." We cannot all have improvements at once, since time is necessary to digest prudent plans, and our means are too limited; but we may confidently rest assured that the day is fast approaching when every portion of the Old North State will receive due attention. North Carolina, then, first, last, and for ever!

FIRE AND RIOT AT ST. LOUIS, MO.—This unfortunate city seems to be doomed to every species of evil. Its great fire, and unparalleled sufferings by disease, are followed by two riots and another fire. The last fire broke out on the morning of the 29th, on a steamboat, which was destroyed, together with four other valuable steamboats and their cargoes, and a number of lives. The loss was about $150,000. 500 hogs were burnt on one boat.

A tremendous riot occurred between the Irish and the Firemen. The Irishmen first assaulted the firemen, driving them from the engines, and pistols were fired from O'Brien's Irish boarding house on the Levee. The firemen rallied and riddled that and seven other houses. John Grant, of Missouri county, was shot in the face, and a number of the Irish were badly wounded. There are apprehensions of another tremendous riot, and the police and military have been called out.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Fatal Rail Road Accident.—The train of cars which left Philadelphia this morning at 6 o'clock ran off the track about two miles from Princeton, (N. J.) The locomotive and baggage car were thrown into the canal. One or two persons were killed and several badly wounded, but their names I have not been able to learn.

Another Defalcation.—We understand that Patrick Collins, Surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, recently removed by President Taylor, proves to be a defaulter to a large amount. His defalcation has been exposed by the exercise of the removing and appointing power. It has been seasonably exposed.

More Bloodshed in Kentucky.—A murderous fight with pistols—one of the barbarous conflicts delicately softened into *rencontres*, in the fashionable newspaper parlance of the day—occurred at Paducah Court-house on the 9th instant, between Judge Campbell and Benedict Austin. As in the case of Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Turner, the occasion was a public meeting, incident to the election of members of the convention, both being candidates. According to the account before us, Austin was very insulting to Campbell, and give him the lie; Campbell struck him and he struck Campbell, with superior force; whereupon Campbell out pistol and shot his man dead. Of course he was exonerated and discharged by the magistrates who examined into the matter.

An Englishman, accompanied by quite a pretty wife, waited on his honor Mayor Woodhull, of New York, on Monday, and, in reply to an inquiry as to his business, stated that his wife wished to get a divorce, and he had come to show her the place. The Mayor informed them that he had no power to dissolve the bands of matrimony; whereupon the pretty woman tried to coax him to "please divorce them, like a dear good man," and, on his continued refusal, she took her husband's arm and walked off, pouting as only a pretty woman could.

N. Y. Sun.

Postscript.

We have no additional Election Returns this morning, except the vote of Guilford, which stood, Shepperd 1326, Keene 332.

A Despatch from Raleigh, dated 7 o'clock last evening, says there is "nothing positive from Stanly's District. Rumors discouraging."

Credit of the State.—We extract the following paragraph from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"Forty thousand dollars of North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, reimbursable in twenty years, are about to be issued by the State Treasurer, for the payment of the State's subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, now building from Fayetteville to Salisbury. We understand the whole of these bonds have been taken by a house in Wall street, at a small premium."

MR CLAY AT SARATOGA.

ALBANY, August 1.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived at Saratoga yesterday. He is stopping at the United States Hotel. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm. Crowds surround him at all points. His health is gradually improving and he looks well. The numbers of visiters at Saratoga is small, comparatively speaking.

FROM FLORIDA—FURTHER INDIAN OUTBREAKS.

A slip from the Savannah Georgian, dated July 28, has the following information from Florida:

By passengers on the Florida boat, we learn that a further outbreak of the Indians was made at Charlotte's Harbor, on the Gulf coast, nearly simultaneous with that on Indian River.

The Indians, some fifteen or twenty in number, came in at the trading store at the mouth of Pease Creek, at the head of Charlotte's Harbor, and inquired for Mr. Kennedy, the principal in the establishment. He being absent, they killed the clerk, and another man, and wounded several others, among them women,—plundered the store, set fire to it and burned it to the ground. They then decamped with their plunder, and drove off with them a number of cattle.

No suspicions of hostility were entertained by the inhabitants, who were of course entirely unprepared for an attack, or for defence. An express was sent to Tampa, and the officer in command immediately despatched one of the two companies at that post, to give protection to those of the settlers in the neighborhood of the depredations. There was not a sufficient available force to pursue the Indians into their recesses.

The greatest alarm and confusion prevail among the frontier settlers, all of whom are abandoning their settlements and their crops, and fleeing for safety to places of security, leaving their all in many instances to the mercies of the relentless savages.

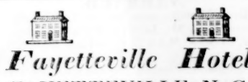
We stated the number of the Indian warriors in a former notice, at two hundred and fifty. This we believed a full estimate, but we are now informed that at Tampa and Charlotte's Harbor, the estimate is much larger, from five to six hundred.

Later accounts from Florida state the murder of 6 or 7 negroes between Tampa Bay and Charlotte's Harbor. The whites have fled. Gov. Mosely has called for a large volunteer force, and will prosecute a war of extermination or removal.

The Whig State Convention of Mississippi has nominated General Thomas G. Polk, of Marshall county, for Governor of that State.

Cotton Crop.—The accounts in relation to the growing crop in Louisiana and Mississippi, continue very discouraging.

Stealing Sermons.—While Rev. J. C



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, *Pres't*
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept 16, 1848. 31-Y

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

May 20, 1849. 68tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Baskets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting. 15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are.

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merrine, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk-striped Madonna; Delisle Strips; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

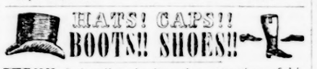
DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf



THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

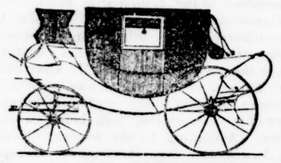
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVEH and ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

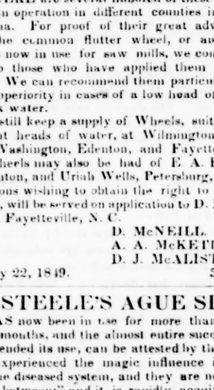
"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only



Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perpiexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Friday night last, on the road about 7 miles East of Fayetteville, two negro men, named SAM and LONDON, whom I had bought on the day before from Moses Cox of Sampson county. Sam is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., dark copper color, thin face. London is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, spare made, weighs about 125 lbs., very black, hair low on his forehead.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any jail so that I get them again, or one-half for either of them. Address me at Laurens C. H. South Carolina, where any information will be thankfully received.

J. H. SHELL.

July 14, 1849. 76-6wpd.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received.

J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, July 16, 1849. 76

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.

June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWN-END—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for those results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this (or the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, a few years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circular for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharges thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and insensible from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the seeds here mentioned to, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most efficacious medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food those who have used it, find it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally to use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. The close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. She is brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they will but take to brown exercise, step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females,* &c., &c., and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in female complaints, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

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